

in the groove of the wing, is a thin black streak having white intervals. Beyond the middle is an acutely-angled buff fascia, from the costal end of which round the posterior margin to the anal angle are seven or eight long black dots, placed on a buff ground: cilia grey-brown. *Posterior wings* silver-grey, cilia concolorous. *Body* griseous.

This moth sometimes varies in having on the anterior wings more small black streaks than those I have mentioned. I bred two on the 28th June, 1848, from larva found in leaves of willows, and took two on 11th July in the evening flying about willows at Dulwich wood. It is also in the Bentley cabinet, taken, Mr. Westwood says, in the north of England.

XXXV. *Descriptions of some new Species of Coleoptera.*
By J. F. S. Parry, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 5th February, 1849.]

Family LEBIADÆ.

Genus *PHYSODERA*, Eschscholtz.

Physodera Eschscholtzii.

(Plate XVIII. fig. 2.)

Phys. niger, nitidus, cæruleo-tinctus; thorace cyaneo; elytris splendide cupreis, marginibus viridi-cæruleis.

Long. corp. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Ceylon and the Philippine Islands.

Although the present insect wants the bladder-like swelling on either side of the thorax, which characterizes the species on which Eschscholtz founds his genus *Physodera*, it nevertheless agrees so closely with that insect in all other particulars, that I do not hesitate to place it in the same genus. One is naturally led to question whether the swellings on the thorax may not be a sexual distinction, but on this point I have not been able to satisfy myself. Both species, viz. the *P. Dejeanii* and the *P. Eschscholtzii*, were brought by Mr. Cuming from the Philippine Islands,* and are now deposited in the collection of the British Museum; and, upon

* My own specimen of the *P. Eschscholtzii* is from Ceylon.

comparing these together, I can only perceive differences in the feet, palpi, &c., which appear rather to be specific than sexual. The *P. Eschscholtzii* is a larger insect than *P. Dejeanii*, its legs and antennæ are relatively rather longer and more slender, the elytra are larger in proportion and more elongated, and the punctures of the striæ are a trifle more distinct; the thorax moreover is less distinctly punctured on the hinder part. The eyes are very prominent, and there is a mesial fovea on the forehead, and an irregular depression on either side near the insertion of the antennæ. The thorax is broader than long, and rather suddenly dilated in the middle; the anterior angles are produced and obtuse, the posterior angles produced laterally, and acute; the lateral margins somewhat reflected, and the reflected portion very broad; the disc convex, and with a deep mesial groove, terminating posteriorly in a fovea, and there are two largish shallow fovea behind, one near each angle, in which are some scattered punctures, as there are likewise near the anterior angles of the thorax: the posterior margin is produced in the middle, in the form of a large, and nearly semicircular lobe. The scutellum is minute and pointed. The elytra are moderately convex, and have a narrow reflected margin: they are rather delicately punctate-striated; of a brilliant copper colour, with green-blue margin. The thorax is steel blue, and the remaining parts are black, with a faint blue tinge. The whole insect is exceedingly glossy.

Genus *PHYSOCROTAPHUS*.

A new genus belonging to the section of *Truncatipennes*, and allied to *Cymindis*, distinguished by a large head, swollen behind the eyes, combined with long and somewhat slender antennæ, elongated palpi and jaws (the former with the terminal joint by no means securiform), and simple tarsi and claws.

Physocrotaphus Ceylonicus, ♂. (Plate XVIII. fig. 1).

Phys. niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis, thorace cordiformi, postice truncato, foveis duabus impresso, marginibus lateralibus reflexis. Elytris striatis, striis leviter punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis.

Long. corp. 7 lin.

Habitat Ceylon.

The above described species appearing to me to bear much resemblance to an insect described (from Mr. Melly's collection) by Mr. Westwood in the fourth volume of our Transactions, I

forwarded it to that gentleman, and through his kindness I am enabled to furnish the following particulars relating to the two insects. Although closely allied to the *Helluodes Taprobanæ*, the *Physocrotaphus Ceylonicus* differs both generically and specifically. The general form of the body, large simple mandibles, palpi and maxillæ, flattened head and prothorax, and even the striation and punctuation of the elytra, agree with Mr. Melly's insect; the head, however, is not of that disproportionate size, and it wants the two elevated tubercles between the eyes, which are replaced by two oval impressions; the upper lip has the anterior angles acute, and the basal joint of the antennæ is elongate: but the chief character in which it differs from *Helluodes* consists in the form of the lower lip, the mentum having the central lobe acutely bifid, whilst the labium is short, transversely truncate at the tip, with long setæ, and with very distinct lateral paraglossæ. This is the more remarkable, because it has the long naked labrum of *Helluodes* (vol. iv. pl. 21, fig. Ba⁺), which mainly gives that insect a relation with *Helluo*, whilst the structure of the mentum and labium above described agrees with that of the *Feroniides*; still the anterior tarsi, which, although not dilated, are strongly setose on the under side (indicating this specimen to be a male), and the regularly truncate elytra, show an affinity to the *Truncatipennes*, and render the genera *Helluodes* and *Physocrotaphus* two of the most interesting of Carabideous insects.

Div. TRICHIADÆ.

Genus Fam. TRICHIVS, Fab.

Sub-genus, DIALITHUS, (Parry).

Sp. 1. *Trichius (Dialithus magnificus* ♀.) (Plate XVIII. fig. 4.)

Niger, nitidus, clypeo bifido, thoracisque vittis, elytrorum pygidiique maculis, argenteo-opalinis, femoribus anterioribus rufis.

Long. corp. lin. 9; lat. corp. lin. 4.

This is one of the most magnificent species of the group of *Melitophila* belonging to the genus *Trichius*.

With most of the essential characters of the species of *Trichius*, this beautiful insect presents certain peculiarities which have induced me to institute the new section, to which I have given the name *Dialithus*, for its reception. Compared with the typical species of *Trichius*, the most striking points of distinction in the *Dialithus magnificus* are the deeply cleft clypeus, the great length and slenderness of the tarsi, and the brilliancy of its colouring.

The specimen described is a female, having the anterior tibiæ bidentate, and is from the upper province of Mexico. A second specimen is in the collection of the British Museum, and this collection, like my own, is indebted to Mr. W. Wilson Saunders for this valuable addition.

Sp. 2. *Macronota alboguttata*. (Plate XVIII. fig. 3.)

Nigra, nitida, supra et subtus albo-maculata, capite thoraceque crebre punctulatis, hoc vitta mediana illo vittis duabus, elytris maculis quatuor, pygidio macula centralis albis.

Long. lin. 3.

Habitat India.

This species belongs to the group of *Macronota*, which has a longitudinal excavation on the thorax and scutellum, and to which Dr. Burmeister restricts the generic name of *Macronota*; and together with *M. Diardi*, *M. trisulcata*, *M. dives*, forming part of his first division, although published in the catalogue of *Cetoniadæ* of the collection in the British Museum, under the name of *albo-gutta*, it has hitherto remained undescribed. It has also been received from the Philippine Islands.

Sp. 3. *Pachyteria bicolor*, Dej. (Plate XVIII. fig. 5.)

Nigra elytrorum dimidia anterior, antennarum articulis septem primis, tibiis anterioribus tarsisque flavis, elytrorum dimidio posteriore obscure viridi nitido.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Habitat Java.

This beautiful insect is one of the numerous undescribed species to be found in the catalogue of the late Count De Jean's collection, and having been assured by a letter lately received from my friend Dr. Schaum, from Paris, of the identity of the species, I have thought it not unworthy of a place in our Transactions.

Fam. BRENTHIDES, Schö.

*Cyphagopus** *Westwoodii*. (Plate XVIII. fig. 9.)

Cyph. niger; nitidus, elytris crenato-striatis; femoribus incrassatis, in medio inciso constrictis.

Long. corp. 4 lin.

Hab. Ceylon.

Head a trifle shorter than the thorax, and varying but little in

* From $\kappa\upsilon\phi\delta\varsigma$, a kind of collar; and $\alpha\gamma\omega$, break, cut asunder, &c., in allusion to the peculiar form of the prothorax.

width throughout; it is about equally broad at the distal extremity and in the region of the eyes, slightly contracted in the space between the antennæ and the eyes, and more distinctly contracted behind: the eyes of moderate size, but little convex, round, and placed nearly midway between the opposite extremities of the head. On the fore part of the head is a faint longitudinal groove, and there are some fine punctures scattered on this part: the hinder part of the head is smooth.

Thorax distinctly longer than broad; about one-third shorter than the elytra, but equalling the body in width. The posterior half of this segment is nearly cylindrical, and exhibits a few indistinct longitudinal rugæ, and some scattered punctures on the upper surface. The fore half of the thorax is compressed, so that the dorsal surface presents an obtuse keel, and on this keel are two transverse indentations, as well as a longitudinal groove. The hinder part of the keel is most raised, and forms a hump.

Body nearly cylindrical, but the elytra are slightly depressed on the fore part: they are crenato-striated. Near the apex of the elytra the suture is raised.

Femora and tibiæ deep and compressed; the hinder femora long and stout, and swollen in the middle (vide wood-cut); the tibiæ equal in length to the femora, equally stout, and most broad at the distal extremity. The hinder tarsi are likewise very stout.

The antennæ are equal to the thorax in length, moderately thick at the base, and becoming gradually broader to the apex: the nine basal joints are nearly spherical; the three terminal joints are distinctly larger than the rest and somewhat compressed; two of them present a nearly square outline, whilst the last joint is longer than broad and somewhat pointed.

This insect approaches to the species of *Taphroderes* in many of its characters, but differs in having the head much broader in front of the eyes, and more especially in the elongated form of the hinder femora. On account of these differences, I have described it under a new generic title; and I may here observe, that the insect described by Mr. Westwood under the name *Taphroderes Whitei*, possessing all the essential characters of the *Cyphagogus Westwoodii*, should be arranged under the same sectional name. The former insect differs from the *C. Westwoodii* in having the thorax distinctly punctured, and in wanting the constriction in the middle of the hinder femora; it is moreover much smaller, and has the tip of the rostrum, as well as the legs and antennæ, pitchy red, whereas in the *C. Westwoodii* all these parts are black.

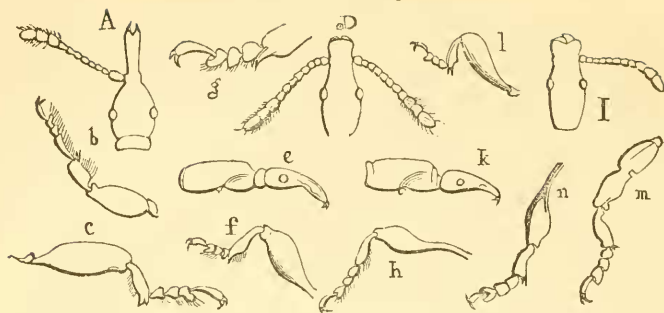


Fig. A, b, c. Details of *Taphroderes 4-signatus* ♀.*

A, head seen from above; b, fore leg; c, hind leg.

D, e, f, g, h. Details of *Taphroderes Whitei*, ♂.

D, head; e, head and prothorax seen sideways.

f, fore leg; g, fore tarsus; h, hind leg.

I, k, l, m, n. Details of *Taphroderes Westwoodii*, ♂.

I, head; k, head and prothorax seen sideways.

l, fore leg; m, hind leg seen sideways; n, ditto seen more obliquely.

CERAMBYX GRACILIPES. (Plate XVIII. fig. 6.)

This insect, it appears to me, belongs to the same great division of the Longicorns as the genera *Aromia*, *Calichroma* and their allies. In having the hinder tibia slender and compressed, and especially in having the first joint of the hinder tarsus elongated and much compressed, combined with a thorax destitute of lateral spines, it approaches most nearly to *Chrysoprasis* and *Promeces*. With the latter it further agrees in having the antennæ incrassated at the apex; the femora, however, are not clavate as in the species of *Promeces*, the elytra are much shorter and broader, and the basal joint of the posterior tarsus is distinctly longer than in either of the genera mentioned.

Ceram. niger, thorace rugulis transversis, ad latera puncto albo, postice punctis tribus albis, notato; scutello albo; elytris singulis in medio fascia obliqua interrupta, notaque transversa ad apicem, albis ornatis.

Long. corp. 9 lin. Hab. Ceylon.

The head is rugose, and longitudinally grooved between the eyes. The thorax is subconical, becoming gradually broader towards the hinder part, and presents numerous transverse waved

* [The insect here represented agrees with the female of a singular new species of *Taphroderes* from Port Natal, to which I have given the name of *T. distortus*, on account of the singular formation of the mandibles of the male, that on the right hand side being small, whilst the left hand one is as long as the head, and very irregular in form. Had the males only been known, it would have been supposed necessary to form a new subgenus for its reception. The female, however, proves it to belong to the genus *Taphroderes*, and I have but little doubt that when the females of *T. Whitei* and *Cyphagogus Westwoodii* are known, they will prove to be genuine *Taphroderes*. J. O. W.]

rugæ on the dorsal surface and sides; on each side is a small white spot near the middle, and there is a central white spot on the hinder margin, and a transverse white line on either side. The scutellum is white. The elytra are not quite three times the length of the thorax, broadest at the base, and about one-fourth narrower at the opposite extremity, which is armed with two small spines, one being on the inner margin, and the other separated from this but by a narrowish space. An oblique ridge passes backward from the humeral angle of each elytron, and almost reaches the apex, running obliquely inwards in its course; the space between the ridge and the suture is flat, or very slightly concave. At the base, the elytra are rugose; and, beyond, they are rather finely punctured. In the middle of each elytron is an obliquely-transverse white band (descending as it passes from the suture outwards), which is interrupted in the middle; and very near the apex is a transverse white spot. The antennæ are rather longer than the body, including head and thorax; and so are the slender hind legs.

Length, 8 lin.; width, at base of elytra, 2 lin.

Fam. LAMIADÆ. (Plate XVIII. fig. 8.)

Lamia ænea. (Parry).

Lamia nigra; elytris æneis, nitidis, punctato-striatis; articulis antennarum ad basin cinerascens.

Long. corp. lin. 14. Habitat Guinea.

A new species of *Lamia*, belonging to the genus of *Monohamus*, of Meguli; it is from the environs of Cape Coast Castle. For this and the following species I am indebted to my friend, F. Swanzy, Esq., a resident in that country. The principal feature in this species is the dingy brass colouring of the elytra.

Gen. MASTIGOCERA, Dej.

Mastigocera barbicornis, Fab. (Plate XVIII. fig. 7.)

M. Thorace spinoso, elytris fusco nigroque variis, albo maculatis, articulo tertio fascicula pilorum.

Long. 13 lin. Habitat Guinea.

The description by Fabricius corresponds so exactly with the insect received by me from the same locality, that I have no hesitation in presenting it to your notice as such. Although previously described, yet, being a very rare and beautiful insect, a figure of it must prove acceptable to the collector of foreign *Coleoptera*.